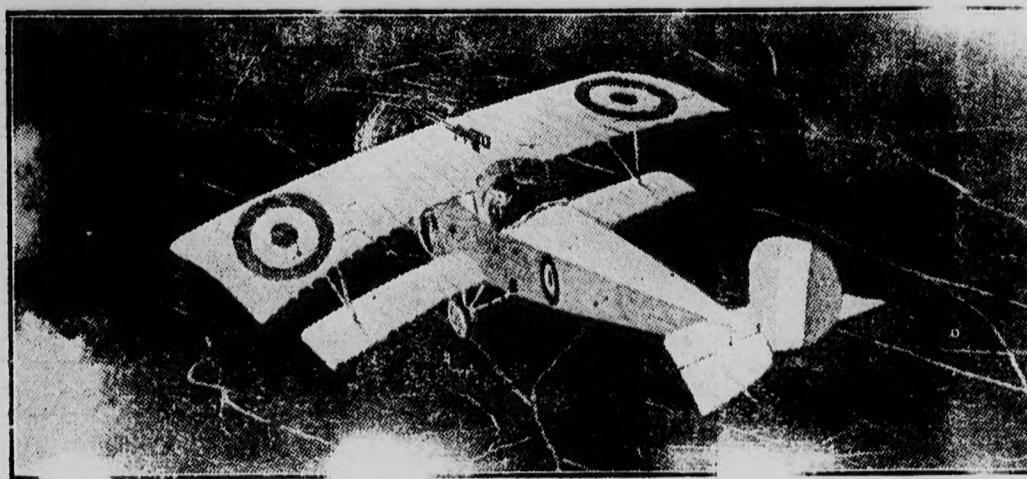


# DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1917

No. 6



A Running Fight---British Scouting Biplane in pursuit of a German albatross. Note the automatic rifle being operated by the observer.

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS  
FIGHT  
AT THE FRONT.  
BUY  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
THREE-YEAR  
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

\$ 25.00 FOR \$21.50  
50.00 " 43.00  
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK  
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
OTTAWA

JAN. 9, 1917

SPRING REIGNS SUPREME IN  
**VANCOUVER**  
"THE SUNSET CITY"  
MILD BALMY PLEASANT

A big city—the fourth largest in Canada—with all its advantages and opportunities; situated at the ocean base of the historic Rockies and surrounded by one of the most beautiful scenic wonderlands in the world. VANCOUVER is protected from harsh winds, storms and severe climatic conditions, and warmed by the Japanese Current.

MANY ATTRACTIONS WILL INTEREST YOU

See the gigantic Ocean Liners on the waterfront—the "Men-of-War" and Submarines in the Harbor which never freezes. See the Hydroplanes and Aeroplanes of the British Columbia Aviation School. Inspect the big Government Grain Elevator and Docks. See the famous Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and hundreds of beautiful Yachts. View the Ocean from Marine Drive. See Kingsway and VANCOUVER'S Magnificent Homes.

There is everything to make your Winter Holiday enjoyable. VANCOUVER INVITES YOU. Send—today for FREE BOOKLET.

**J. REGINALD DAVISON**  
203 City Hall Bldg. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER Vancouver, B.C.



## Oddfellows Install New Officers

The new officers of Didsbury Lodge No. 18, I.O.O.F., recently installed are as follows: Jun. P.G.—A. V. Buckler. N. G.—G. F. Smith. V. G.—J. H. Anderson. Secretary—S. R. Wood. Treasurer—A. Brusso. Warden—D. A. Edwards. Cond.—J. F. Bicknell. R. S. N. G.—R. W. Vogel. L. S. N. G.—H. E. Osmond. R. S. V. G.—W. Durrer. L. S. V. G.—R. LeBlanc. R. S. S.—J. V. Berscht. L. S. S.—T. W. Cuncannon. I. G.—A. W. Axtell. O. G.—J. N. Paton. Chaplain—Rev. D. H. Marshall. Organist—Geo. Liesemer.

14

## Notice---Electric Light Users

All accounts for electric lighting not paid into the Secretary's office by the last day of the month following for which the account is rendered service will be cut off. This will be strictly adhered to. Mr. J. Mjolsness, the Electrical Superintendent, has strict instructions to follow this ruling of the Council.

By order,  
DIDSBUY TOWN COUNCIL.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$1,391.95
Town Collections, per P. R.	
Reed.....	6.00
	1,397.95

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$ 315.05
Messrs. Haag & Lapp.....	38.00
	353.05

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$ 84.80

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**WANTED**—A good reliable man to take a bunch of milk cows, to milk on shares. I. Herber, Didsbury.

**FOR SALE**—A limited number of prize taking Barred Rock Cockerels now on sale. First buyers get first choice. Mrs. M. Weber, Didsbury.

**APPLICATION** for renewals of the National Trust Co.'s mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

**LOST** during Christmas week, a black Cocker Spaniel Bitch, about six months old. Anyone returning her to Mr. E. E. Freeman, Didsbury, or giving information leading to recovery will receive a suitable reward.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Saving Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Take notice that the third annual meeting of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20th, 1917, at the Head Office of the Company, Railway Street, Didsbury, Alta.

### BUSINESS

(1) Consideration of Report for the year and statement of receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities.

(2) Report of Auditor of the Company thereon.

(3) Election of Directors and Auditors.

(4) Any other important business.

Dated at Didsbury, this 30th day of January A.D., 1917

By order of the Board

14 PARKER R. REED, Secretary

## W. S. Durrer

### UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBUY, ALTA.

**Bovril**  
makes  
other food  
nourish  
you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

**Canadian Potatoes**  
In the United States

Allowed to Enter U.S.A. at Any Port Without Inspection

Western Canada is now shipping a considerable quantity of potatoes into the United States. It is interesting to note, in regard to this, that the United States has just made new regulations as to the admission of this commodity. Hitherto, the regulations have called for the inspection of all imported potatoes at the port of entry, certain ports only to be used; now, Canadian potatoes will be able to enter at any port and without inspection, the shipper signing a certificate that they are commercially sound and do not contain more than a specified proportion of tubers showing traces of designated diseases. The United States will issue permits to American importers to accept these Canadian consignments without inspection, providing the shipper's certificate is forthcoming.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of earth that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1913.  
W. GILLADON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and externally through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonies.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation

**Co-operative Turkeys**

The province of Saskatchewan has two co-operative poultry killing and marketing stations, one at Regina and the other at Saskatoon. Last year 27,038 pounds of poultry were marketed under this plan, with only one station. Advance payments are made upon the receipt of the birds, at the rate of 15 cents per pound for chickens, etc., the balance being payable on a monthly statement.

**Trial Is Inexpensive.** — To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffectual.

**The Purpose of Reading.** — Books are for the scholar's idle times. When he can read God directly, the hour is too precious to be wasted in other men's transcripts of their readings. But when the intervals of darkness come, as come they must—when the sun is hid, and the stars withdraw their shining—we repair to the lamps which were kindled by their rays, to guide our steps to the east again, where the dawn is. We hear, that we may speak. The Arabian proverb says: "A fig tree, looking on a fig tree, becometh fruitful!" —Emerson.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
CURES RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
NUMBER 23 THE PRICE

W. N. U. 1141

**Birth and Environment**

**Environment Has as Much to Do With Formation of Character as Birth or Race**

When there was some talk of Bonar Law being Prime Minister, he was described as a Canadian, but we cannot say that our hearts swelled with pride at the prospect. He is not really a Canadian. He was born here, but all the formative years of his life were spent in Great Britain. In the same way a boy born in Great Britain and coming out to Canada at twelve years of age, is a Canadian by the time he is as old as Bonar Law, or sooner.

Environment has as much to do with the formation of character as birth or race. The Englishman is a product of environment. He was at home on the sea because he was an islander. He became an explorer and a colonist because his island home was too small to allow scope for his energy.

Under new surroundings men acquire a new point of view. The Canadian in Saskatchewan is in many respects different from the Ontario Canadian. Nationality is a blend of which the elements are environment and race.—Toronto Star.

**CHILBLAINS**

Easily and Quickly Cured with

**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co. Proprietary, Ont.

**Gasoline Engines for Russia**

The Russians have made extensive plans for establishing easily adjustable rail communication between various divisions of their fighting armies and between the armies and the supply bases, is shown by the fact that the Russian government has ordered 350 liquid-fuel locomotives of a special type from a Philadelphia locomotive works. These tractors weigh seven and a half tons each and run on tracks approximately 29 1/2 inches wide. These narrow-gauge tracks can be moved about easily. According to Russian officials the engines may be used in the trenches as well as at the rear. Each has a pulling capacity of from 25 to 50 tons, depending on the condition of the track.—Popular Mechanics.

**WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO WOMAN SPEAKS.**

Welland, Ont.—"I am most pleased to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved itself a first-class remedy. I was run-down, weak and played out, and needed a woman's tonic. I have just finished using one bottle. I feel much stronger and better. Can eat better and am less nervous. You may say that 'Favorite Prescription' is just the medicine for tired-out, worn-out women. It does wonders for them." —Mrs. GEO. FLANIGAN, E. Main and State Sts., Welland, Ont.

**THIS PRESCRIPTION IS FOR YOU.**

If you suffer from hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, or nervousness you are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery. It has been sold by druggists for nearly 50 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge.

Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. Pierce, President, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are unequalled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny Sugar-coated Pill a Dose. Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

**National Organization of Women**

While there is no lack of women workers in the old country, there is a very distinct lack of organization in the utilization of a huge reserve power, according to the leaders of the movement for a national organization of women labor. The fact that there were over 800 applicants for the ten vacancies recently offered to women by a certain branch of the War Office is a very eloquent proof of this; while the astounding knowledge that of the 80,000 women "V.A.D.s" only 12,000 are engaged in military hospitals, and about 40,000 are giving whole or part time in auxiliary and "V.A.D." hospitals adds indisputable evidence of the readiness of women to help the country and take their part.

**Sask. School Children Help Belgians**  
The school children of Saskatchewan have subscribed \$25,766.36 for the relief of the children of Belgium. Of the total amount, 723 small country schools contributed an average of \$31.73 each.



**Must Conquer**

**Or Be Conquered**

Not Since Barbarian Days Have Deeds of Germany Been Duplicated

What has been done in Belgium has also been done in Poland and northern France. First the occupied territory was stripped of food, and then the alternative of death or of service under German taskmasters was offered. Those slow about indicating a preference for the second were seized and carried away. Not since barbarian days has such a thing been done.

German military necessity is great, and a state, as Bernhardi was at pains to establish, is not bound by moral considerations. "Pity," says Nietzsche, "is weakness." Germany needs workers for her munition factories or for her fields to produce food for her armies and her munition workers. So she disregards the restraints of international law and humanity. The baby-killers of the Zeppelins, the slaughter of the Lusitania passengers, the enslavement of the Belgians—these things are expressions of the same spirit. This spirit is of such an nature that it must conquer or be conquered.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Business Man (to applicant for a situation): Yes, we're short-handed, but what use do you think I'd be in an office? The Applicant: Well, guvnor, I'm not very bright, call a oil-round useful sort of man—light a match for yer, hold a door open, ring ther bell for yer lift, look an' see if it's left off rainin', and tell people yer out when yer ain't.

**Internally and Externally It Is Good.** — The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints, as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments, it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in having it at hand.

**Concerts Through the Air**

A mighty musical program consisting of operatic selections, popular dance music, sentimental songs, Hawaiian medleys, and stirring band and orchestra phonograph offerings, interspersed with war bulletins and important world happenings, emanate from the radio experimental laboratory of Dr. Lee DeForest at Highbridge, N.Y. In point of clearness it is said that the xylophone and the accordion are among the best instruments for wireless transmission, although the brass band and the human voice, especially if soprano, oftentimes are equally clear to all the listening amateur stations.

To transmit the human voice by wireless telephone the speaker or operator talks into an ordinary microphone. In the case of the musical selection, on the other hand, the microphone is placed inside the cabinet of a phonograph, where it can get the full volume of sound.



**A Letter from Stefansson**

The Explorer Confesses That He Had Ambitions Once to Be a Poet

Stefansson, explorer, who recently sent a message to civilization from somewhere beyond the Arctic circle, once hoped to become a great poet. He was a great admirer of William Vaughn Moody, who, he said, "did me a great service." But, says the explorer, his "Gloucester Moors" and "We Stood in Shelter From the Storm" showed me that when such was the standard of poetry my work could never rise above verse. But for that I might now be writing second class verse in time unfairly taken from some work at which I would be useful."

The above confession is contained in a letter received recently by a member of the Outlook's staff, who declined in 1913 an offer from Stefansson to become a member of the present expedition. Parts of the letter are published in the Outlook.

Speaking of the results of his expedition, Stefansson says: "What I shall have to show is as yet uncertain. Tragedy has already fallen on us, though I have never come in close touch with it myself — those who are dead were lost where I was not. The true facts of those tragedies will probably never be publicly known, nor would explanations and facts bring back those who are dead."

**A TALK ON RHEUMATISM**

**Telling How to Actually Cure This Painful Malady**

This article is for the man or woman who suffers from rheumatism who wants to be cured, not merely relieved—but actually cured. The most the rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint, is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or can make a cure. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. Therefore rheumatism can only be cured when this poisonous acid is driven out of the blood. Any doctor will tell you this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood which drives out the poisonous acid and cures rheumatism to stay cured. The truth of these statements has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada, and the following cure is a striking instance. Mrs. F. M. Simpson, R. R. No. 1, Blenheim, Ont., says: "For a long time I was confined to my bed, and actually crippled with rheumatism. I had a machine gun, and was easy to get at close quarters. But after nightfall a British machine gun was trained with delicate care upon the door of that house. A bomber crept in, and, working his way forward by devious routes, came actually to the back of the house. He climbed up on to its battered roof, and from this vantage point he began a steady cascade of bombs through roof-holes and chimney-stack upon the starded Germans beneath. When they rushed out of the front door the machine gun was ready for them. That house held no Germans in the morning. And the only request that bomber had made when he started on his hair-raising adventure was to ask the machine gunner to 'Keep it pretty low, old boy, and well towards the front-side of the house, or you'll get me,' my luck not Fritz."

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

**The Call of the Navy**

The story of the British navy is a record of heroism and service to humanity unparalleled in the annals of history. For centuries the British navy has been the dominant factor in keeping not only Great Britain and the Empire, but the whole English-speaking world and its democratic allies, such as France, free from foreign aggression. The greatest naval officers of the United States have attributed the failure of Germany to plant her iron heel on the American continent to the British navy, standing behind the Monroe doctrine and making that "scrap of paper" a bulwark of steel.—Montreal Mail.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

Passenger in train—How did this accident happen?

Guard—Someone pulled the cord and stopped the train, and the express ran into us. It will take five hours to clear the line for us to go ahead.

Passenger—Five hours? I was to be married today!

Guard (a married man, sternly)—Look here. Are you the chap that stopped the train?

# SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

**Use SCOTT'S Refuse Substitutes**

Scott & Bowes, Toronto, Ont.

M-1

**Bombing as a Science**

Pouring Bombs Down a Chimney Stack Cleared Out the Germans

Bombing is now one of the sciences of war. One moment, writes a corporal, a bomber will be burrowing towards his quarry like a mole. He will work out his sap in cunning secretiveness towards his prey. Having made his lair thus, he will wait and observe the domestic habits of his victim. There are bombers who do not hesitate to creep into the heart of the enemy territory at night. It was a bomber who played chief part in a little ruse de guerre by which many Germans were discomfited. The Boches were ensconced in a house ruin. They had a machine gun, and were easy to get at close quarters. But after nightfall a British machine gun was trained with delicate care upon the door of that house. A bomber crept in, and, working his way forward by devious routes, came actually to the back of the house. He climbed up on to its battered roof, and from this vantage point he began a steady cascade of bombs through roof-holes and chimney-stack upon the starded Germans beneath. When they rushed out of the front door the machine gun was ready for them. That house held no Germans in the morning. And the only request that bomber had made when he started on his hair-raising adventure was to ask the machine gunner to "Keep it pretty low, old boy, and well towards the front-side of the house, or you'll get me," my luck not Fritz."

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W. N. U. 1141

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

# WONDERFUL PEACE RIVER COUNTRY OFFERS ATTRACTIONS TO SETTLERS

## RAILWAYS OPENING UP NEW FERTILE DISTRICTS

Peace River Country is Now an Integral Part of Producing Canada, Served With Three Hundred Miles of Railways, and Having a Population of Fifteen Thousand

Had the Canadian Pacific Railway Company continued its original intentions 30 years ago when it went to great cost to have a survey line run from Winnipeg via Edmonton through the Peace River country and on through the Peace Pass over the Rockies, then down the Fraser to Vancouver, this story could have been written long ago, and the world would have known much earlier of the valley of the Peace as one of the richest, most fertile sections of the Dominion.

What a little thing frequently turns the destinies of human beings. Likewise what a little thing often turns the destinies of a country. Thirty years ago the railroad builders were used to studying a map of Canada across which was marked a red belt, reaching from the International Boundary line to a little above Calgary. This belt was marked, "the fertile belt," and the intimation was so well believed that to suggest building a line out of or beyond its boundary, was to court ridicule. The "great line" then building refused to take its land grants beyond the margin of this supposed "fertile belt." Years previously the Hudson's Bay Company had kept within the fertile belt in choosing the land it was to retain in the sole of its holdings to the Dominion.

Time dragged on indefinitely before it was discovered that grain would grow here as fine as in any country in the world, and there was an abundance of the "plains" waiting for settlement. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that even with a steady flow of settlers thirty years would be required to fill the southern valleys and plains of the province of Alberta. It was not within the nature of things that the Peace should have its turn at settlement until these more accessible sections were pretty well filled up.

Its turn came, however. For many years men of vision kept their eyes on the great valley that lay along the big river of the north. They read every little scrap of evidence as to its fertility. They buttonholed the travellers who returned from its inner recesses. Newspapers printed all the information they could get hold of and in time almost all the civilized world had heard of the wonderful valley.

Then one day without any noise or clamor, there started from Edmonton the two steel rails pointing north. This was five years ago. People knew very little of the man behind the scheme, only they knew he had a vision, and notwithstanding many ventures along the same line had been started and failed, there was a general feeling that this man would succeed.

For the few years previous to this time hardy pioneers had been venturing into the country and were already beginning to produce bountifully from the virgin soil. The starting of actual steel laying gave a new impetus to the movement so that by the spring of 1914 many of the different sections of the great valley had settlements of considerable size, and farming operations had been pushed on until it was felt that the experimental point had been well passed. The land was yielding as they had been told it could and would, and stock was doing so splendidly that every settler was trying his best to increase his herds.

Year by year the line of steel crept north. It crossed the Athabasca. It skirted the hundred miles of Lesser Slave Lake. It divided at Round Lake, sending one branch to the village of Peace River, the other branch going to Grande Prairie, and the main line continuing to Spirit River.

Year by year, too, the influx of settlers continued. Trading posts were established, villages sprang up, rural centres were formed, mail route established, school districts were formed and churches were built. In the meantime teams of oxen and horses were slipping the breaking plow through the black sod and crops were planted. There was no disappointment for in every case where ordinary care was exercised the reward was wonderful.

Today the Peace River country is an integral part of producing Canada, with fifteen thousand people of the right sort, every one of whom believe firmly that it is the best place on earth, and are ready to back that belief with both labor and capital.

**What the Peace Offers**

A few facts concerning this praiseworthy country:

The Peace has within its boundaries three hundred miles of railroad.

It has a half dozen villages with from two hundred to seven hundred inhabitants.

It has five religious denominations, carrying on church and social work.

It has several school districts established and in first-class running order, at least two of which have high school facilities.

It has eight elevators along its railroad lines.

It has every kind of domestic stock

from chickens to horses, each one of which finds in the Peace a natural home.

It has the finest lot of neighborhoods you ever dwelt among. It has yet plenty of first-class homesteads for you and for many others.

It has an oil well from which flows real oil from Nature's springs.

**Charming School Songs in Germany**

Teutonic Schoolmasters Inculcating Beautiful Ideas in the Youth

Here are two translations of German children's school songs, that are being sung daily. Both of them are creations of the war; both written by schoolmasters. The particularly offensive song about King Edward and England is principally sung by girls—the future mothers of Germany:

"Oh England, oh England, how great are thy lies! However great thy crimes, thou cheastest the gallows, Oh Edward, oh Edward, thou model Prince. Thou hadst nothing kingly in thee, thou vain top!"

"Over there in the cowardly trenches lies the enemy. We attack him, and only a dog will say that pardon should be given today. Strike dead everything which prays for mercy. Shoot everything down like dogs. More enemies, more enemies, be our prayer in this hour of retribution!"—D. T. Curtin, in the London Times.

**Screenings Go Across Border**

Americans Eager Buyers and Product Comes Back as Patent Preparation

That all foul seeds taken from grain at Fort William and Port Arthur should be confiscated by the government and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairymen of the west, is the opinion emphatically expressed by W. A. Matheson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. He said this valuable material was being sent to Michigan and Wisconsin by shiploads, where it was being utilized by farmers of those states engaged in the livestock industry, while our farmers were badly in need of it.

"Our screenings are compensating the farmers of Michigan and Wisconsin for the loss of their pine forests," said Mr. Matheson, "and for the life of me I cannot understand what our farmers' organizations are thinking of. If they would look after matters like this instead of spending so much time trying to remedy real or fancied troubles by legislation they would be better off."

"If I were the minister of agriculture I would confiscate all these screenings and put them in a small inexpensive plant to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies to be fed to stock on the farms. A lot of grain cars have to be brought back empty and I am sure the railway companies would be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. To this would have to be added the cost of grinding so that farmers would be able to secure it at a nominal price."

"American buyers are now paying \$6 a ton for the stuff at the lake front elevators, a fact that indicates its value as a stock food. The Grain Growers' Grain Company sell their screenings to the States the same as other companies, the \$6 a ton evidently looking better to them than the needs of the western farmers. However, as none of the grain dealing companies appear to interest themselves in the matter, I think the government should take the action I suggest."

Last summer we alone sold 100,000 bushels of wild oats to American buyers. This will give you an idea of the quantity of screenings that is being shipped out every year—they go by shiploads. I have no doubt that our farmers are buying much of this stuff back in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices by the sack or car, while they should be getting it for a couple of dollars a ton or less. I would advise that it be kept out of private hands entirely. I believe that James D. McGregor, of Brandon, called attention to this matter some time ago, but no attention was paid to it, so far as I know."

An old man's cleverness at whistling has led up to the establishment of such great toy manufacturing plants at Wrentham, Mass., as to give it some chance of taking away from Nuremberg its old claim to be the toy-making centre of the world.

A German banker of repute has written an open letter to the Kaiser inviting him to study the depreciation of the mark in the neutral countries of the world, and warning him against the incurring of debt with future securities as the chief asset.

## German Undersea

### "Blackhole" Disagreeable

Experience of Ship Captains Who Were Captured by a Submarine

A grim tale is told by Captain Curtis, of the American steamer Columbian, which was destroyed by a German submarine. Captain Curtis says: "My ship carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons and a crew of 109. We were all saved. I stopped on the demand of the submarine, whose commander ordered me to abandon my ship with the crew immediately, which we did without other baggage than two satchels with documents and money."

"Submarine U49 at once fired two torpedoes at the Columbian, which immediately sank. The crew were left in the lifeboats, while I was taken on board the submarine, which plunged immediately afterwards."

"I was taken into the quartermaster's small cabin, where I found the captain of the Setanio and Balto. After me came the captain of the Norwegian ship Fordalo."

"The cabin was very small. It contained a little folding table, a folding chair and three wall bunks. All were permeated with the odor of benzine. There was no communication with the exterior cabin. It was absolutely dark both by night and day."

"We were given each morning a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee, and a small portion of bad butter. At noon we had stew made of canned meat and soup. Supper was at 10, consisting of coffee or tea, with butter or marmalade. Hours passed in this narrow prison, very long and disagreeable. The captain of the submarine was a man about 36, while the crew of 40 sailors were all very young and were dressed in shiny leather clothing."

"They were allowed at intervals between the operations of the submarine to go on deck and smoke a cigarette. They were watched by members of the crew armed with revolvers, but when they went below the crew put aside their weapons. There was only one chair in the cabin, which the captain used in turn, otherwise they lay down in their bunks."

The submarine signalled to the Swedish steamer Varing, when 13 miles off the Spanish port of Cartagena, towards noon on the 9th. The steamer stopped and was ordered to take on board the captain and land them. She was also ordered to take on board the crews of the Columbian and of the Norwegian steamer at the same time.

All were welcomed on board the Varing. The submarine watched the operation and then ordered the Varing to make direct for the coast, six miles from Cartagena. The British consul at Cartagena visited the survivors and gave all possible assistance.

## What Canada Has Done

By C. W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard

The Canadian people have made three important contributions to the moral influences of the world at this time to come. They have educated

That a free and vigorous people, given to both agriculture and manufacturing, which has never maintained a profession of arms or a professional army, can develop in six months to a year a democratic army of high martial spirit and great efficiency.

That love of free institutions and love of country are motives strong enough to induce the mass of a free people to relinquish temporarily the usual liberty of the individual and some precious public liberties, in order that the State may conduct a just and necessary war with the utmost energy.

That Canada is taking, and is to take, her full share in uniting and consolidating the worldwide British Commonwealth, and in putting it absolutely on the path of sober democratic progress.

## Rags Cannot be Exported From Canada

The exportation from Canada of rags and linen and other articles consigned to any port other than those of the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates has been prohibited by an order-in-council.

Finned meats and extract of meat bladders, casing and sausage skins have been deleted from the list of articles the export of which was prohibited to all foreign parts in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

## A Use Found For Him

Mistress overjoyed at the unexpected recovery of her long-lost Fido! And tell me, Peters, where did you find my sweet darling?"

Peters—Well, um—er—the fact is, a low sort of fellow had him tied to a pole and was washing windows with him.—Passing Show (London).

## Subtle Joke

Wife—I thoroughly believe the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

Husband—That is undoubtedly the case nowadays, but parents did not always leave the care of infants to servants!

# ARMY OF WAR WORN HEROES ARE

## RETURNED TO CANADA AS UNFIT

### ACCOMMODATION IN HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Great National Work is in Hands of a Well Organized Staff, Who Are Attending to all Details in Connection with Caring and Providing for Returned Soldiers

### Shrewd Buyers Getting Best Lands

Canadians and Americans Think Now Is Fine Buying Time

A Calgary firm has recently sold \$376,000 worth of choice Alberta land to Alberta farmers, and sales have been made amounting to over \$200,000 to buyers from the States.

Most of the land sold to Alberta buyers has been purchased by persons Alberta farmers, who know the value of these lands and the purchasers have been anxious to increase their holdings while the land can be bought at a low price.

The buyers from the States have been mostly wealthy wheat farmers from Oregon and Washington, who know the value of Alberta's choice wheat land, and they have bought the best land and paid the higher prices that have been paid this year for improved lands, and they have made large cash payments.

After the war is over there will be a great demand for mixed farming lands in Alberta, and there will be thousands of buyers come to Alberta who will not be able to buy choice wheat land, as these lands will soon be beyond the reach of men with small means, but they can purchase cheap dairy and mixed farming lands at prices and on terms that will be safe for them to buy on, and while these lands may not raise No. 1 wheat, the purchaser will probably find that he can raise some fairly good wheat even on the cheap lands that are not considered the best land for wheat at this time.

The fact that the farmers of Alberta are well satisfied with Alberta has been proven by the fact that they are in many cases buying more land, and are building fine houses and barns. They are taking more interest in buying the roads improved as most of the farmers in the wheat districts are buying automobiles, and, of course, it is natural that anyone owning an automobile and who uses it in the country should be interested in having good roads.

Thousands of acres of the lands that have been bought this year have been developed during the spring and summer, and a larger acreage will be developed next spring. Alberta has entered into an era of prosperity, and the cities will be greatly benefitted through the prosperous condition of the farmers in the agricultural districts tributary to them.

### It Pays to Spread Straw

Land Becomes Poorer Each Year Unless Straw Is Returned

To It

We used to burn the straw stacks or allow them to decay. That was a wasteful process; but we did not know any better. If we wanted to dispose of a straw stack, we thought the quickest and easiest way was to burn it; we wasted the straw by burning it and also burned the life from the soil which produced the straw.

Since we found that a ton of straw has a fertilizing value of \$2.50 we are spreading it upon the fields. Straw contains a large percentage of nitrogen—more nitrogen, in fact, than is in the actual grain, and also contains other plant foods. This is why land becomes poorer each year unless the straw is returned to it.

We use a straw spreader for distributing the straw over the surface of the fields. The spreader not only breaks and tears fresh, bright straw and distributes it in a swath sixteen to twenty feet in width, but also will take hold of old, partly decayed stacks that are compressed into hard clumps, wet stack bottoms, or straw in any condition, and spread it evenly and at a proportionate depth.

We find that straw used as a fertilizer does much towards conserving the fertility of the soil. Human is added and a mulch is created which not only begets the growing crops, but also prevents the soil particles from drifting away with the wind.

When we made sporadic attempts to spread straw before buying the spreader, we found the work was slow. It took a long time to cover an acre of ground, when spreading by hand, and we found it next to an impossibility to make an even distribution.

### Bullet-Proof Jackets

In many instances the evolution of modern military uniforms and arms has been marked by a return to types of ancient and medieval days. Perhaps the steel jacket is the most striking example of this tendency. Now a London firm has patented and is manufacturing a steel-lined officer's jacket which suggests the old coats of mail, though in outward appearance it resembles an ordinary close-fitting coat. It is claimed that the jacket will resist a 45-calibre revolver bullet at 20 yards.—*Popular Mechanics*.

A year ago somewhat less than 3,000 Canadian soldiers had been returned to Canada as medically unfit. Their number has now increased to nearly 8,600. The exact figures, as given out by the Militia Department, are:

December 31, 1915—Tuberculosis, 15; insanity, 15; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 495; other diseases and disabilities, 2,420; total, 2,945.

December 15, 1916—Tuberculosis, 377; insanity, 168; wounded, gassed and shell shocked, 1,640; other diseases and disabilities, 6,410; total, 8,595.

There are today under treatment at the hospitals and sanitaria more than 2,700 men.

Two of the smaller hospitals have been closed during the year, the inmates being transferred to roomies' premises. Additional convalescent hospitals have been opened in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, St. Catharines, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Sydney, B.C., besides the special hospitals for near-asthmatic cases at Cobourg, and sanitaria for consumptives at St. Agathe, Que., Kitchener, Ont., and Frank, Alberta. Consumptive soldiers are also being treated at a number of sanitaria with which the Commission has made special arrangements, and buildings for the exclusive use of such men have been erected as additions to the sanitaria at Kingston, Hamilton and Victoria.

Hospital accommodation for men returning before they have reached the convalescent stage has lately been secured at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria. The Commission has established an artificial limb factory of its own in Toronto, where also a special hospital has been secured for orthopedic cases.

The education work has made considerable progress, and many lines of future development have been decided on as a result of the year's experience. The numerous occupations at the hospitals and sanitaria, organized primarily to help in the men's cure, have proved of great value also in adding to their earning capacity.

Under the "vocational re-education" scheme many men are being trained for new occupations, the Government paying all charges, including the maintenance of these men and their families.

The organization for the carrying on of this great national work has kept pace with its growth. The Headquarters Staff a year ago consisted of a Secretary, Mr. E. H. Scanlon, and two or three clerks. There is now a staff of more than sixty. A Director, Mr. S. A. Armstrong, has been appointed in general charge of the work; a Vocational Secretary, Mr. T. B. Kidner, with oversight of the educational branch; a Medical Superintendent, Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., and a Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. W. W. Chapman. A "Military Hospitals Commission" has been created to provide machinery for the military oversight of the men in the hospitals, and Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sharples has been appointed officer commanding.

The Provincial Commissions affiliated to the Military Hospitals Commission have as their specific duty to help returned soldiers in finding employment. Hitherto employment has been found without much difficulty for a large majority of the men, but arrangements for the employment of the far greater number who will return at the end of the war are still in the preliminary stage.

### A Chance for Thrift

## THE PIONEER, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

### Teuton Defeat Aid to America

#### If War Ends in a Draw States Will Be a New Victim

Under the heading "America Has Need of a German Defeat," Jean Herquette, in the *Echo De Paris*, after congratulating President Wilson for not walking into the German trap and for refraining from comment in transmitting the German peace proposals, points out that it is natural that the American public, being at a great distance from the war, should not be able to scent the "Germany trickery" as quickly as people here. He says:

"When the Germans declare they no longer wish to hurt anyone, the first impulse of Americans may be to open a credit account for them. It is necessary to make our trans-Atlantic friends understand in their own interest, as well as in ours, that this would be bad. If tomorrow Germany ended the war with a drawn result her next victim would probably be the United States.

"In case Americans should imagine Germany to be too weakened after the war to begin again the policies of world expansion, the writer recalls the recent declarations of Prof. Dellbrück, in *Der Tag*, where he affirms that even if the war brought no territorial increase Germany will have gained enough confidence from the fact that she has been able to resist a world of enemies that she can face the future without fear. As for the supposition that the riches of 'Mittel Europa' might for some time satisfy the German appetite, Herquette refers Americans to an article in the *Deutsche Politik* of October 6, where it is explained that the resources of the Oriental market would not be sufficient for a long time to come, and that even annexations in Europe would not supply all Germany's needs.

"Still more significant is a passage from a socialist review by a writer who refers to South America, where Germany is obliged to turn for 70 to 80 per cent. of her essential colonial imports, and as a country economically and politically under Anglo-American influence, which influence is that of 'States harboring technical sentiments' towards Germany."

Herquette then alludes to insinuations in German publications regarding Japan's attitude toward the United States in the Far East and her rivalry, which Germany is evidently prepared to exploit. After arranging these facts the writer concludes:

"Imagine what would happen if we did not bring Germany to reason."

### Canada May Come to Bread Made of Whole Wheat

Says Charles R. Hunt, Who Is Made One of Commission on the Bread Problem

Charles R. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt Bros., millers, is one of a commission of five Canadian millers chosen by Sir George Foster to go to England to interview the British Cabinet in regard to the standard bread, which Hon. Walter Runciman announced would be sold in the British Isles after the first of the year.

Canada supplies a large amount of the flour required for the old country. With the prospect, however, of an embargo being placed upon American foodstuffs, the British president of the local government board decided to prepare for emergencies and to conserve the flour supply as much as possible. Standard bread will be something like whole wheat bread, a large part of the bran being retained in the flour. It is for the purpose of having a suitable article sent from Canada that the millers' commission has been chosen.

"We may come to standard bread in Canada one of these days, although there is no immediate prospect of it," says Mr. Hunt.

### Sailing Craft Comes Back

The Windjammer, Once Relegated to Oblivion, Is In Demand

It was not so very long ago that any reference, either written or spoken, concerning sailing vessels was an obituary in itself. The "windjammer" were referred to as a type of craft, obsolete and hopelessly worthless. They had been driven home from the seas by the faster moving and more certain steamships and floated as white elephants on their owners' hands until they should rot or rust their way safely into Davy Jones's locker and be forgotten.

Then came the war in Europe and the jump in ocean freight rates. Things changed. So much so in fact that the worthless "windjammer" of three years ago is now a gold mine for its owner. "Anything that will float safely" is the watchword in the maritime world. The sailing ships of all nations have therefore done a "come back" that probably has never been surpassed in any industry. Such vessels no longer change hands for thousands or tens of thousands of dollars. They represent hundreds of thousands and no one is particularly desirous of turning loose his ship unless at an enormous profit.

American shipyards which fifty years ago turned out the fastest sailing vessels plying the seas are again active after lying idle for decades.—Galveston News.

### Asquith Entered Politics Early

#### Abandoned Fine Law Practice to Realize His Boyhood's Ambition

Herbert Henry Asquith as a young pupil in one of the public schools of London took an unusual interest in the doings of Parliament, according to a well authenticated biography. When asked by a schoolmate why this was, he is said to have replied: "Because I am one day going to be Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister." That was forty years ago.

Asquith was born in Yorkshire in 1852, but was brought up in London. His parents intended him to become a lawyer and his studies were planned accordingly, but his chief interest turned to politics. He was graduated from Oxford with a brilliant standing and, entering the legal profession, was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar. His practice was extremely profitable, but the rewards had no attraction for him and he sacrificed three-quarters of his income voluntarily to enter politics. He was elected to Parliament by a Scottish constituency in 1886.

Soon he made himself felt. It was a resolution he introduced which brought about the downfall of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He won his first Cabinet portfolio in 1892, when Gladstone appointed him Home Secretary. This post he held for three years, continuing in office under the Premiership of the Earl of Rosebery.

When the Liberals returned to office in 1905, Asquith became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. When the latter died in 1908, the Liberals did not hesitate about the selection of a successor. They chose Asquith, and he has been premier ever since.

No Prime Minister of Great Britain has ever been confronted with more serious problems than those which the great war forced upon Asquith. He was regarded as the natural selection for the leadership of the Coalition administration.

Asquith has faced much criticism, bitter at times, since the beginning of the war for the manner in which he handled some of its problems, but it has always been admitted, even by his enemies, that, although he is a "hard man," he has worked steadfastly and loyally according to his lights.

### All France Is United

#### Matin Editor Asserts Nation Will Fight to Victory Despite Cost

"France will fight to the end and to victory—however long it may require, whatever the expense, however great the cost in suffering."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the *Le Matin*, made that declaration in a lecture in the hall of French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth avenue, New York, the other night. His subject was "With the French Soldiers in the Trenches Before Verdun." As a lieutenant, M. Lauzanne commanded a company engaged in the defence of Verdun. He is now attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Louis Barthou, a former minister, expressed our purpose when he declared 'All France for all the war,'" said M. Lauzanne. "In other ranks rich and poor are fighting side by side. We know no republican, no catholic, no royalist, no free thinker. Negro troops made the recapture of Douaumont possible. We are all thoroughly united for France and the right."

The speaker described vividly the honors of the fighting at Les Eparches, a knoll, at one side of which were the French, on the other the Germans, while the summit was strewn with the bodies of thousands of dead. He told of meeting an enthusiastic young soldier who was soon to go on leave of absence to see his mother. First, however, he had to do eight days' service at Les Eparches. Unmindful of the danger, he said, "I shall go most heartily."

Before the expiration of eight days he fell mortally wounded. When his captain leaned over to receive his final message the young soldier again said: "I shall go most heartily."

"That is the spirit of the French people today," said M. Lauzanne.

### Like Bubbles on a Whale

The "tanks" behaved well, as is their habit. One remained for a time stuck fast. The Boches hurled themselves at it, and, yelling like maddened Red Indians, danced a scalp dance round the monster. Sublimely indifferent, the tank closed its portholes, lowered the curtains, and shut the doors, and then waited philosophically for the end of the shower, not without letting loose from time to time some saucy broadsides from machine-guns to kill time and, incidentally a few Boches. Grenades glanced off its carapace like bubbles on the back of a whale, and if the Boches had been able to lend an ear they would have heard the whale and all its Jonahs roaring with homeric laughter.

Soon after a detachment dashed up to help the tank, which then blithely once more pointed its nose towards the enemy.—*Le Matin* (Paris).

### Advice

If you cannot live so as to leave footprints on the sands of time, live at any rate so that you won't have to leave finger prints at police headquarters.

### Calls Upon Us To End Hun Scourge

#### Holland Declares Cruelties Inflicted Upon Belgians Are More Vivid Every Day

The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an "appeal to the American people" by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyer and Secretaries Delafield and Welch, and in part says:

"Your president has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the war would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we can no longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor.

"To us the cruelty inflicted on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day. Every day numbers of fugitives, in spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the frontier, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes, and womenfolk, are packed into cattle and freight cars and thus transported slaves to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate.

"To put an end to this—to arrest this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia—there is but one way open and that is collective action on the part of the neutral nations.

"And for you, citizens of the mightiest of the neutral states, it is, in our opinion, the right and duty to take the leadership upon you. This tyranny is not to be borne in patience, and the neutral nations can no longer stand idly by while in Western Europe the most primitive laws of humanity, observed even by civilized races, are trampled under foot:

"We appeal to you to urge your government to energetic and decisive action and to call upon the other neutral nations to rally around you. We do not hesitate to take it upon ourselves to speak with firm conviction in the name of humanity, and our hope is firmly fixed on that sense of justice which has always formed one of the most cherished traditions of citizens of the United States. Americans, we are convinced that you will not disappoint our expectations."

### Increase Food Supply

#### English Counties Set Land Aside for Potatoes and Cereal Production

Signs that Great Britain is preparing to increase the national food supply are found in the fact that many municipalities are setting aside land for the production of cereals and potatoes, while a vigorous campaign to restrict herds of cattle and sheep and pigs is producing its effect as the regulating of meat is being prepared.

Jan. 1, Long, in the *Daily Mail*, reports that there are 24,000,000 head of cattle and sheep in England ready for food. Measures contemplated comprise a reduction of the herds and an increase of bread supply by utilizing the vast quantities of grain now used in raising cattle for meat, and the cultivation of potatoes on land that is now producing turnips for cattle.

### Game Preservation To Be Ended

#### Levelling an Old Distinction in Britain Will Please Many

Captain Bathurst, secretary of the board of agriculture, announcing in the British House of Commons that the Government was about to end the preservation of game, gave another instance of the way the war is healing the social dissensions of Great Britain. During Lloyd George's campaign in 1909 unexampled bitterness was displayed because the country dweller frequently was unable to obtain the timber patch of land to cultivate, while hundreds of thousands of acres were devoted solely to game preserves. If the order remains in force after the war, the whole character of agricultural England will be changed.

### Under-estimated the English

The Leipzig Neuste Nachrichten says: When, in August, 1914, Lord Kitchener coined the phrase "For England the war will only begin in 1916," we smiled at him, since we believed that long before than we should have resumed our peaceful occupations. But in the meantime we have had to learn that we gravely underestimated the English as a nation.

We know now that our real enemy sits upon the islands, and that he will ruthlessly employ every means to bring us to the ground. The English will use winter days to fill all gaps and store up new and colossal supplies, which will enable them in the spring to expend many times more ammunition than they have now at their disposal. What we have to do is to turn all Germany into one colossal munitions factory.

"I say, keeper! I'm sure I hit that bird. Didn't you see the feathers fly?"

Keeper: Yes, sir, and they took the bird with them.

### Dominion and United States Protect Birds

#### International Treaty Has Been Arranged Between Them

An international treaty providing for the protection of the migratory birds has been arranged between Canada and the United States. Details of the agreement is made public by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who has had charge of the negotiations for Canada.

The matter was first taken up at Washington in 1914, and the movement has received the support of the departments of agriculture in both countries and the commission of conservation of Canada.

The chief aim of the agreement is to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of wild fowl and other migratory birds on both sides of the boundary.

It has been agreed to restrict the open season for all such birds to 3 1/2 months. The open season must fall between September 1 and March 10.

The prohibition of spring shooting on both sides of the boundary also has been agreed to, and the international shipment of birds will be prohibited.

The treaty has received the warm approval of sportsmen and of all associations for the protection of wild fowl.

### Back Up Men Doing The Fighting

#### More Munitions and Soldiers Are Wanted at Front

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of our who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions that will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come."

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, to an audience that crowded Massey Hall, Toronto, after his trip to England and the battle front. The speaker laid particular stress upon the splendid work being done by Canadian soldiers abroad and also paid high tribute to the people and government of England for the way in which they took care of the men of the Dominion forces, both on the firing line and in England.

The Canadian hospitals in England were doing a great work, said Sir Thomas. He paid particular attention to that of the Waldorf Astors, to whom, he said, Canada owed a great debt of gratitude for what they were doing at Cliveden.

He voiced Canada's determination to carry on the war to a victorious end, and prophesied that it would not end until Germany was prepared to meet the terms of the Allies.

"Canada," said Sir Thomas, "with a heterogeneous population of eight millions, scattered over a territory as large as the continent of Europe, has recruited nearly 400,000 of her sons, has transported a quarter of a million overseas and has placed more than one hundred thousand in the front line of Western Europe.

"Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition is loaning money to the Mother Country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic.

"Canada, before the war, with an adverse international trade balance of \$300,000,000 today has a favorable balance, which for the current year will reach at least five hundred million dollars and probably more.

"When I left England the authorities there looked forward to no early termination of the war. The opinion of Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, appeared to be that we were not more than half-way through. But never has the national spirit been more indomitable. Whether the struggle that lies before us is short or long, they will see it through.

"All the circumstances surrounding the peace proposals were such as to create profound suspicion.

"Peace," he said, "a lasting peace, is the goal of our desire—the aim of all our policy—the greatest national asset which the British Empire can possess."

The western front, according to Sir Thomas, is the decisive theatre of the war, and that there Germany would be defeated. Any peace proposals must come from a thoroughly beaten foe. They must offer reparation for monstrous wrongs, expiation for unspeakable crimes. They must offer security for the peace of the future.

### Women As Inventors

#### Many Important Discoveries Are Credited to Them

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realize as they ply their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balgarran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark & Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman rediscovered the secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montessori, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionize the art of teaching in the near future.

### Naughty Shell

The busy old lady was calling at the wounded soldier's home. "How did it happen, William?" she inquired.

"Shell, mum."

"A shell? Dear me. Did it explode?"

"Explode, mum?" replied William wearily. "Oh, I wouldn't say that, mum. It just crept up quite behind me—and hit me."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
REQUESTS  
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO  
BEGIN NOW  
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE  
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA

## A Square Deal For the Farmer

This company is constantly marketing the grain of hundreds of farmers and securing the highest possible market prices.

Our purpose is co-operative purely; your interests are our interests. Naturally the more service, the better the results we obtain for you, the better for ourselves.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

### The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building — Calgary

When in Calgary visit our Office.

16

#### ESTRAY

#### \$30 REWARD

On the premises of Mr. John Bogner, C. Nohren farm, one sorrel gelding, white face, and three white feet, weight about 900 lbs. This horse has extra heavy coat of hair and as such the brand cannot be distinguished. Owner can have same by calling at my place and paying costs. JOHN BOGNER, Didsbury, 57p

Strayed from Westcott, Alta., six head horses; 2 mares branded as follows on left hip, rising three years; one mare rising four, and three geldings rising three, all branded with a quarter circle over V on right shoulder. A reward of \$5 per head will be paid for information leading to recovery sent to WILL BELLAMY, Westcott, Alta. 514p

#### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

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THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE  
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT  
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

## DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada or other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

## Westerdale Municipality No. 311

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1916

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Balance from previous yr. \$ 2509.65	Notes at Bank in full.... \$15941.20
Proceeds of Notes..... 13000.00	Interest ..... 847.70
Municipal Taxes Collected 18248.36	School Treasurers..... 18343.49
School Taxes Collected.. 18217.92	Prov. Treas. for 1915-'16 746.14
Education " Collected.. 356.13	Patriotic Fund ..... 1400.00
Tax Enforcement Costs.. 311.27	Refunds ..... 90.86
Tax Certificates ..... 4.75	Tax Enforcement Expenses 209.09
Excess Payments..... 86.94	Expenses Municipal Convention..... 50.00
	Municipal Association..... 10.10
	Expenses in connection with Boundaries..... 22.85
	Telephone Fees..... 17.45
	Rent ..... 18.00
	Printing, Postage, etc.... 271.32
	Treasurers Bond..... 20.00
	Election Expenses ..... 40.00
	Councillors Fees attending Meetings ..... 275.90
	Gopher Bounty ..... 99.97
	Secretary-Treasurer..... 1000.00
	Auditor for 1915..... 98.20
	Labor on Roads..... 7495.60
	Materials, Tools, etc.... 2380.75
	Indemnity for Horse Killed 100.00
	Road Diversion ..... 25.00
	Councillors Supervision ..... 290.00
	Total Expenditure \$49793.62
	Balance on hand.. 2941.40
Total ..... 852735.02	Total ..... 852735.02

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance on Hand ..... 8 2941.40	School District for:
Uncollected Taxes, Municipal ..... 5638.17	Uncollected School Taxes ..... \$6860.30
Uncollected Taxes, School ..... 6860.30	Less Amount Due Municipality .. \$3349.53
" Taxes, Educational ..... 119.08	————— \$3510.77
Office Furniture ..... 120.00	Provincial Treasurer for:
Tools and Machinery.... 2000.00	Uncollected Educational Tax ..... \$119.08
	Less Amount Due Municipality..... \$ 24.37
	————— \$ 94.71
Total ..... 817678.95	Metal Culverts..... 1741.14
	Other Unpaid Accounts.... 324.08
	—————
	Total Liabilities.. \$ 5670.70
	Balance Assets over Liabilities..... 12008.25
Total ..... 817678.95	Total ..... 817678.95

#### STATEMENT ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Balance from 1915....	\$1675.08	\$453.38	dr. \$68.99	\$ 644.14	\$1917.85	\$1632.09
Taxes Levied 1916....	2978.25	2688.05	2218.40	2670.53	2507.65	2875.10
Total .....	\$4653.33	\$3121.43	\$2149.41	\$3314.67	\$4425.50	\$4507.19

EXPENDITURE	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Loan from Bank repaid \$ 490.20	\$ 490.20	\$ 490.20	\$ 490.20	\$ 490.20	\$ 490.20	\$ 490.20
General Expenses..... 287.42	287.42	287.43	287.42	287.43	287.42	287.42
Patriotic Fund..... 261.30	234.50	195.50	234.70	221.00	253.00	
Council Meetings..... 54.00	40.00	46.00	54.00	36.90	45.00	
Gopher Bounty..... 41.75	27.10	15.12	5.15	10.85		
Labor and Material.... 1860.73	1737.55	1038.57	1607.47	1319.73	1341.74	
Culverts..... 163.16	109.73	158.85	123.94	141.80	173.10	
Supervision of Roads 60.00	25.00	50.00	55.00	50.00	50.00	
Total .....	\$3318.56	\$2951.51	\$2281.64	\$2852.74	\$2552.20	\$2651.31

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Arrears of Taxes Owing \$1195.33	\$819.26	\$821.84	\$685.49	\$988.20	\$1128.05	
Liabilities-Culverts, etc. \$407.69	\$287.32	\$364.27	\$290.84	\$365.10	\$373.30	

A. McNAUGHTON, Secretary-Treasurer

FRED R. JOHNSON, Official Auditor

Didsbury, January 15th, 1917

## Money to Loan

The Trusts And Guarantee Company, Ltd.

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WHEN YOU ARE IN  
NEED OF HELP SEND  
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Employment Agency

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PAY When You  
Graduate  
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough

DIDSBURY ROLL OF HONOR

The men whose names are marked with a ♦ have been killed for the glorious cause of humanity and civilization.

♦ Sgt. R. Lenny Sgt. Hogg, Sr.  
Sgt. W. Jenkins P. Wood  
G. E. Sexsmith J. Riddell  
F. K. Owen L. C. Swann  
W. Hopkins Geo. F. Monck  
W. Wright W. Vipond  
T. Hogg W. Hogg  
R. Blaine P. Blaine  
Morrison Alf. Jury  
E. Mellow ♦ C. Turner  
Reg. Simpson A. Cross  
W. Fraser H. Lee  
Gilbert Garrison A. J. Numan  
Jno. Mortimer J. Frost  
Grant Sgt. A. May  
J. Pearson S. Brown  
N. Birchenough J. Anderson  
Paine R. Dickson  
Baker A. Jenkins  
J. Baptist F. Lloyd  
B. Barker A. B. Kembry  
F. Jackson Jackson  
Trp. F. M. Nelson Sgt. R. Alloway  
Sgt. L. C. Cooper B. Tidwell  
D. Nash P. J. Moynihan  
Geo. Walsh Gib. Howe  
Sutler Geo. Standing  
Lance Corp. R. Esson T. Birchell  
W. O'Donnell Fred Adams  
S. W. Dugdale K. L. Sandford  
H. Bradwell R. J. Townend  
Peter R. Weber Walter Gerta  
Henry Roeth Alf. Mjolsness  
Frank Fletcher G. E. Waters  
T. Stapleton Lloyd Ruby  
J. Baker J. Sinclair  
♦ Jim Nelson W. London  
T. Potts W. Boyer  
T. Birchall A. Bosanko  
G. Coates G. Howe  
Geo. E. T. Smith T. Heliwell  
H. Fawkes H. Doyle  
Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P. J. Garner  
F. Kauffman Sgt. H. Gathercole  
R. Wilson M. Moyer  
Corp. A. Weber J. Gordon  
Dean Warren J. Dundas  
G. R. Anderson H. Kent  
A. Hardy W. L. Lane  
D. C. Archer H. E. Doepel  
Lorne Good J. B. Kerr  
Levi Rupp August Hermandson  
Morris Shantz K. L. Sandford  
L. McNaughton R. Crease  
G. Chapman W. A. Bicknell  
J. Blacklock C. W. Payne  
Arnold Blaine Victor Morphy  
M. Huber Sid Worthington  
Pat. Worthington Dave Sutherland  
Joe Buckston P. Stewart  
Hermandson R. Cecil Reagan  
H. Moncey Capt. G. M. Reed  
Capt. A. J. Weart R. Bradwell  
Ernest Brown Harold Gilmore  
Sgt. E. B. Grange Clarence Earle  
Ben. Gilmore David Allan  
F. Cornford Vear Wood  
Fred Admonson Charles Rhodes  
Roper W. Baker  
J. Johnson Rex Dolman  
Fred Winship Leo. Bahm  
Pierre Bellamy L. Fifield  
Albert Peck J. Jennings  
R. Ford Watt  
G. Chapman J. Robertson  
C. Cornford H. Morris  
G. Roades Harold Kiteley  
John E. Johnson W. A. Austin  
M. L. McWilliams

FORMER RESIDENTS

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L. C. Coffey Lt. E. G. Grant  
Capt. E. E. Topliffe Stanley Moore  
Frank Oliver P. Brooks  
C. Huston Ed. Hunt

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CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE  
EDMONTON,  
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.  
OR  
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY  
Wm Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1.50 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.

Didsbury's Red Cross Report

The Annual Report for 1916 of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Alberta branch, has been received and it contains a good deal of information regarding the activities of the Society in the province.

Didsbury's contributions in money and articles sent in to provincial headquarters is as follows:

Active members 11; Associate members 2.

Total amount raised \$1,866.24

Amount of cash sent to headquarters \$460.

Number of articles completed and sent to headquarters 3,787.

Amount sent to convalescent Home, Ogden, \$20, besides other supplies.

Field comforts 22.

The above report taken in conjunction with reports of what other towns of about the same size have done is very good although the membership might be very much better.

It is to be hoped that the public will still give their active support to this splendid cause and assist the energetic officers of the local branch to make the following year a still better success by their money donations and work.

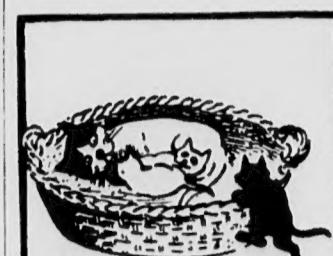
Why Mothers Lose Hold On Their Boys

THEY MAKE NO ALLOWANCE FOR THE MORAL AND PHYSICAL METAMORPHOSIS GOING ON

"The average mother turns her boy adrift at the very time when she should anchor him most firmly to the home port," announces Mrs. Madge Macbeth in "Every Woman's World" for January. "True, she has brought him to a condition of physical strength, she has been with him through troublous storms of measles, mumps, and chicken-pox, and now, when restlessness is a trial, when 'the other fellows are going,' and particularly when rebellion against petticoat government enters strongly into the daily and nightly life of the family, she lets him go."

"Perhaps she does not know how great is the spiritual and physical change going on, the moral conflict, the doubt, the unrest. She is hurt and perplexed at his retreating from her; she looks helplessly about and finds no weapon with which to enter into his confidence.

"What's the answer? Give him an interest. Give him work that he likes to do".



**Getting into the Home**  
Women buy more than two-thirds the merchandise sold in retail stores and every woman reads the Classified Want Ads. Our paper goes into the homes and the Want Ads. will reach the Spenders.

Obituary

The death of Mrs. Maria Good, wife of the late Jonathan Good, Sr., took place at her daughter's residence in Edmonton on Wednesday, January 31st at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Good had been in poor health for some time.

Mrs. Good came to the Didsbury district with her husband and family in 1901 from Roseville, Ont., her husband dying in 1902, so that she had spent some years in this district.

She leaves a large family to mourn her loss most of whom live in the province. There were eleven children, three of them are dead and eight are living: Moses, Benjamin, Jonathan and Emmanuel Good, of Didsbury; Lydia and Emma at Edmonton; Mary Ann, Yale, Mich.; Aaron, Blair, Ont.

The funeral was to have taken place from the Mennonite church, Didsbury, on Friday last but owing to the extremely cold weather it had to be postponed.

The funeral of Mrs. Good took place on Sunday afternoon, February 4th, at the Didsbury cemetery.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

S. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 32, Rge. 27, W. 4th M. All fenced, house 16 x 32, stable 28 x 28, shack 16 x 20, granary 10 x 12. Will trade for cattle or horses or threshing outfit. Clear title to property. Apply PETER FRIESEN, Goldtown, Sask., box 5.

ESTRAY

On the premises of C. G. Carlson, Sec. 26, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5, one red Short-horn steer, coming 3 yrs. old, branded **SM** on right shoulder.

HCOR. Ross, Brandreader

114p

ESTRAY—REWARD

One black gelding, rising 3 years, branded **SM** on right shoulder, also one black **SM** yearling steer branded quarter circle, turned up, over **W H** on right hip. A reward will be given for information to W. H. McFEE, LANK, Elkton P. O.

**SEED OATS FOR SALE** Good seed oats for sale. Early oats and a limited quantity of an early, big oat, also seed barley, heavy yielding, six rowed variety Gardens No. 68. Phone 81008 W. Hodson, Westcott

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Low Excursion Fares

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TICKETS ON SALE

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Good for stop over

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**R. DAWSON,**

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

TO EDMONTON

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Feb. 6th to 10th, 1917

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Return Limit February 14th, 1917

Tickets and full information from any C.P.R. Ticket Agent.

**R. DAWSON,**

District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary, Alta.

## The Empire And the War

From a Speech by Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh

The Prussians, I have no doubt, calculated—but their calculations in all that related to human nature and human sympathy, to human loyalty and human liberty, were completely fallacious—that the declaration of war would dissolve the loose bonds that united the empire, that there would be secessions, abstentions, coolness, possibly armed insurrections; but the Prussian was wrong. The Prussian sowed better than he knew. When he was attacking us he was compacting and uniting our empire in a way which had never been known before, but with God helping us will last to the end of time. There is nothing which unites us so closely as bloodshed in a common and righteous cause. That is the mortal upon which the empire is based from now, henceforth, and for ever. (Cheers.)

As things are now I can only see one possibility of anything relaxing the ties which unite the different parts of the empire. It is this. In some irresponsible quarters I hear some babble of an immediate peace, which would enable the Prussians to remain much as they are, ready and prepared, with the experience that they have gained and with their resources not much impaired, to begin at the earliest opportunity that fiendish antagonism against civilization. Is it really supposed that we have undergone the sacrifices that we have made, that we have shed our dearest blood by hundreds and thousands, that we have been paying over five millions a day—and shall continue to do so as long as it is necessary—is it really supposed we have done all this in order to leave Prussia the devilish power she has been in the past? ("Never, sir," and cheers.) I venture to say this—I cannot, of course, speak on behalf of the Dominions—if there was a minister (which, thank God, there is not) so cowardly, so shortsighted and impudent as to conclude a peace of that kind, I am afraid then our dominions and our Britons beyond the seas would say, "A country so governed is not a country to adhere to; we had better find some better statesmen of our own."

Even apart from that argument, are there not a thousand reasons why nothing should make us pause? We are fighting for one that is not dependence and the liberties and welfare of ourselves and our allies; we are fighting for every small nation in the world; for the independence of every nation, however guaranteed by treaty. Look at Sweden. Look at Norway. Look at Denmark. Look at Holland. Look at Belgium. Five small kingdoms, every one of them outraged by German power, whose fate, if Germany should succeed in this war, would not be difficult to foresee. We are fighting for them. For Norway, greatly outraged at this moment when the massacre of her merchant seamen is unrelentingly pursued on the high seas. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find herself in the same position. We are fighting for Sweden, who at any moment may find herself in the same position. We are fighting for every neutral nation. We are fighting for one that is not weak, the United States, for if we were vanquished in the war—which heaven forbid—the United States would be the next to suffer from the aggressive and unscrupulous power of Prussia.

Now, then, we stand firm and square to our enemies, determined to vanquish and rather to die than be vanquished; but we have no doubt of the coming victory any more than we question the, humanly speaking, eternity of the future of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

### Facts Concerning Gasoline

According to the National Safety Council, gasoline should be kept and used only in small quantities, and used only by experienced persons who realize the danger in using this volatile fluid and know how to handle it safely. Gasoline should be handled in small safety cans, equipped with safety gauze and safety stopper. Gasoline is exceedingly volatile and will vaporize when exposed to the air at any temperature down to 15 below zero.

This vapor is nearly three times as heavy as air, and when mixed with the proper quantity of air becomes violently explosive. The vapor will ignite from any open flame, even from a spark of static electricity from a human body, a spark from an electric wheel, or from a sufficiently heated surface. The gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, will naturally seek a lower level, and if confined where there is poor ventilation, will sometimes remain in an explosive condition for months.

### A Coming Rockefeller

Willie was small, but he had learned that big things are achieved by dealing with matters in the mass instead of in detail.

"Now," he said to his mother, shortly before Christmas. "I've written a letter asking for what I want, and I think it covers everything."

"That's good," said his mother; "what did you ask for?"

"Two toy shops and a candy store."

## Waste Wood Products

### Lumbering Is the Third Greatest Industry in Canada

In an address on the chemical and industrial possibilities of Western Canada, delivered at Vancouver before the first meeting of the Canadian (Pacific) branch of the British Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. R. H. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia, made the following reference to the forest wealth of this province: "Lumbering is our third greatest industry. The United States forest service has estimated that in from twenty to thirty years their forests will be depleted. In Canada and the United States we use 500 feet per capita per annum, against sixty feet per capita in Europe.

"A single issue of a New York newspaper's Sunday edition requires fifteen acres of forest. The waste of our timber resources is due to fire, careless logging, wasteful mill operations and over-production. In all, it is claimed 75 per cent. of our forest products are wasted, 20 per cent. of the log (the upper part) is left in the woods to rot or burn, and one-third of the slab residue is consumed in refuse burners.

"The importance of the forests arises not solely from their being the source of our timber, but, still more important, because of their bearing upon our water supply. In forest cover not only is erosion impossible, but the rains evaporate more slowly, the snows melt less rapidly, the runoff is gradual, floods cease, and streams are available for waterpower. As Mr. Pinchot says, 'when the forest fails, every man, woman and child will feel the pinch.'

"The problem has been solved in Europe. The forest of Germany are 300 per cent. better than seventy years ago, and the yield per acre sevenfold what it was. Let us agitate to have the same problem solved here while there is plenty of time.

"What can we do with our waste wood products here in British Columbia? Our wood distillation plants in the past have not been as successful as has been hoped for, the yield of turpentine being too low to compete with southern forests, and the yield of wood alcohol and acetate of lime too low to compete with the hard woods. Yet it has been known for a long time that the cellulose, or woody material, can, by the simple action of mineral acids, be converted into dextrose, which, in turn, is attacked by ordinary yeast and converted into the best of alcohol, such as we get from grain and potatoes."

## An Anglo-Saxon Union

### Plan to End the Savagery of Internationality

The suggestion that the speediest way to secure the abolition of war is through a union of the Anglo-Saxon world was made by President Darwin F. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Co., at the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont. Before the world can have peace, he argued, we must end the "savagery of internationality," or, in other words, the nations must become truly democratic. Ultimately this may be brought about through the federation of the democratic world, but as a first step Mr. Kingsley proposed the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon world. "This reunion must be accomplished," said he, "not to overawe any other people, not to pile up force with which to meet force, not to eliminate small nationalities or make great ones afraid, but primarily to make the Anglo-Saxon world really democratic—democratic inter-state as well as intra-state, democratic as our 48 States are internally democratic." Such a federation, he predicted, would sooner or later come to include France, Holland, Switzerland, probably the Scandinavian countries and Spain, and possibly some of the South American republics. The uniqueness of the suggestion is the unification of the Anglo-Saxon world, which has suffered but one great division in its empire since the days of King Alfred. —Charlton Bates Strayer, in *Leslie's*.

### Human Waste

A few years ago Dr. Macnamara, a well-known member of the British House of Commons, who had formerly been a public school teacher, in a public address stated that the streets of the city of London were filled with potential Miltons, Shakespeares, Edisons and Lloyd Georges, who would never enjoy the opportunity of exercising their dormant talents because of the poverty of their environment. Dr. Macnamara then went on to declare that it was the function of the State to make it impossible for such conditions to exist, their continuation resulting in both shame and loss to the nation.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

A visitor to an English training camp was greatly shocked at the appearance of the men. Turn where he would, black eyes and bruised faces were astonishingly frequent among the soldiers.

"What's been the trouble?" he asked his friend.

"Had a row with the next regiment, that's all," replied the Corporal.

"What about?"

"Oh, the beggars set a sentry to watch their towel while it was out drying, and we felt insulted." —Youth's Companion.

## Birds Beat Records Of Human Flyers

### Feathered Aeronauts Can Remain in the Air Much Longer Than Modern Aeroplane

Among the greatest ornithologists of recent times was the late Wells Woodbridge Cooke, who contributed a vast amount of information regarding the migration of birds. He found among the many other startling facts that some of the birds covered great distances during their migration. In it is conjectured that the inventor was the monk Gerbert, better-known in history as Pope Sylvester II. The only thing definitely established by research is that watches did not come into use until the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, soon after Gerbert's accession to the papal throne.

"Most migratory birds, in crossing large areas of water, start soon after sundown, and reach their destination before morning. But the Pacific golden plover flies the whole day as well as the whole night, and, as it probably does not exceed a speed of 50 miles an hour, the single flight from Alaska to Hawaii consumes nearly twice 24 hours. How superior the bird's mechanism to the best aeroplane yet made! These feathered aeronauts remain in the air several times as long as the longest endurance test of the modern aeroplane, and there is much the same difference in the efficiency of the two machines.

"The to-and-fro motion of the bird's wings would seem to be an uneconomical way of applying power, since all the force required to bring the wing forward to begin the stroke is more than wasted, because it increases the air friction and retards the speed. On the other hand, the screw propeller of the aeroplane has no lost motion. Yet less than two ounces of fuel in the form of body fat suffice to carry the bird at high speed over that 2,000-mile course. To be equally economical, a 1,000-pound aeroplane would have to use only a single pint of gasoline in flying 20 miles, instead of the gallon now used by the latest models."

## The Cowardice of An Inclusive Peace

### Extract From the Pastoral Letter of Cardinal Mercier

The war is long. What does it matter? War itself is but a contingency, inevitable, since it arises from human passions, and one should not wish to avoid it at the price of higher interests. To wish for peace at any price, would be to accept with equal indifference justice and injustice, truth and lies. It would be cowardice and impurity!

We must thank God for the mercies which he vouchsafes to us in our unhappiness. Let us bless him for having given us enough patience to endure our long and painful trial.

According to the report of those who follow their work closely, our exiles in patience and self-sacrifice their compatriots who have not left Belgium. We will welcome them with open arms when they come back, and, do not let them doubt it, they will find here friends and brothers who will have remained staunchly faithful to them.

Our sufferings have made us less selfish. There was a time when we were not very deeply moved by the massacres of Armenians. Mohammedan fanaticism has put to death thousands and thousands of these unfortunate people during the present war; their wives and daughters have been taken as slaves. Pity them; pray for them. Poland, noble Poland, always true to her faith and her promises, who has never waged a war of conquest, but only fought for the freedom of the people and for civilization, suffers more today than we do. Her sons are scattered among the Russian, Austrian and German battalions, her soil has been ravaged by the ebb and flow of the armies. America is not allowed to bring her food. Pray for her, my brothers, and ask God that one at least of the happy results of this horrible war may be the final acknowledgement of Polish independence.

And unto the last let us remain patient and persevering. Let us remain calm, steadfast, without murmuring. Let us apply to our patriotic endurance the words which our Saviour uses, speaking of our eternal salvation. "He who endures unto the end shall be saved."

### Going One Better

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Why, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos her a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

### That Settled It

Grimes Griggs: A newspaper guy offered me a dollar if I'd let him take my picture.

Ragged Rogers: And yer refused?

Grimes Griggs: Yes, yer see a photograph's got ter go through a bath.

—Boston Transcript.

## Evolution of the Watch

### Pope Sylvester II. May Have Been the Inventor of the First Timepiece

Nobody knows who invented the watch. Laborious research by antiquarians in all ages has so far failed to reveal anything which would serve as a basis for definite historical fact. From the somewhat disjointed and cloudy documentary evidence in the museums of Italy, France and England it is conjectured that the inventor was the monk Gerbert, better-known in history as Pope Sylvester II. The only thing definitely established by research is that watches did not come into use until the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, soon after Gerbert's accession to the papal throne.

The earliest watches were little different from the small table clocks of today. The case was in the shape of a cylindrical box, generally of metal chased and gilded, and usually with a hinged lid on one side to inclose the dial. The lid was engraved and, as a rule, pierced with an aperture over each hour through which the position of the hand might be seen. Most watches were provided with a bell on which the hours were sounded in regular progression.

There would seem to have been little or no change in the character of the watch until the fourteenth century, when a gradual reduction in the size, brought about by the craftsmen of Nuremberg, culminated in the oval-shaped hand timepiece aptly described as the Nuremberg egg.

Queen Elizabeth owned upward of 100 richly chased and jewelled watches, many of them bearing a likeness of the favorite of the hour.

The eighteenth century saw the introduction of a watch which was to remain in vogue for more than 100 years, and which for downright ugliness never has been approached. Everybody familiar with Hogarth's portraits of the early Georgian period, or with the illustrations to the works of Fielding, Smollett, Charles Lever and Thackeray, remembers the cumbersome, round-faced, weighty affairs, wound with a key and satirically known to humorists of those days as the "frying-pan."

Right up to the middle of the 19th century the hand-made English lever, perfected by Dent and Benson, of London, maintained its vogue until American genius in Aaron Denison, of Boston, evolved the idea of applying machinery to watch manufacture. Denison's theory that special machines for watch-making might be substituted for human skill and insure such uniformity of product that the different parts of watches would be virtually interchangeable, was put into practice with such success that it revolutionized the industry and brought good timepieces at a reasonable price within the reach of all.

## A Fair Benefactor

### British Tommies Will Have Cause for Heartfelt Gratitude to Lady Bacteriologist

In the months to come it is probable that the British "Tommies" will have cause for heartfelt gratitude to Miss Mary Davies, who has been employed as bacteriologist for the Robert Goelet Research Fund. About a year ago Miss Davies inoculated her self with gangerene bacilli in order to demonstrate the efficacy of Taylor's preparation. Since then she has been at work on experiments designed to make cloth antiseptic under any and all conditions, and a recent report from Paris declares that her efforts have been crowned with success. It is said that clothing for the British soldiers is now being subjected to the Davies antiseptic process, and if tests on a large scale are as successful as recent experiments would indicate, the mortality rate among the British wounded is certain to be greatly diminished. As is well known, a "clean" wound not in a vital spot heals quickly and completely, and it is infection rather than the wound itself that is responsible for the great majority of deaths or amputations due to such wounds. Pieces of dirty cloth shot into the body constitute in war the most prolific cause of infection. Cloth treated by the process invented by Miss Davies is said to remain sterile for months, although the uniforms are subjected to all kinds of dirt and germs. Another virtue claimed for the processed garments, and one which will be hailed with joy by the soldiers, is that body lice will not linger on a person wearing such clothing. In the trenches body lice are almost universal, and any scheme for eradicating these pests would in itself cause the Tommies to rise en masse and bless the name of Mary Davies. The young woman scientist is connected with the R.R. Oranges Hospital, of which Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the noted American surgeon, is the chief.

### Did Not Worry Her

"Mary," cried Mrs. White to her maid, as she was dressing for the dinner, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass. It means seven years' unhappiness."

"Lor, m'm," replied Mary, "don't you set no head on that! Look at me. I'm not fretting and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing room." — Milwaukee Sentinel.

## Russian Troops See British in Pictures

### Forces of Czar Are Brought Into Contact With Movies For First Time

An officer of the British army has recently concluded a tour of the Russian front with a cinematograph. He conducted a show called "Britain Prepared," a film showing the British army in the making, and he displayed his pictures to scores of thousands of Russian troops, many of whom had never even seen a cinematograph show before.

It can hardly be that a film has ever been shown under such strange conditions. More than once the display, just behind the firing line, was under shell fire. On another occasion the show had to be stopped, all lights turned out and the audience of some thousands ordered to disperse on account of the approach of a Zeppelin. The films were shown in stuffy theatres and in the open, sometimes in the rain, but with the interested Russian troops enthusiastically waiting and watching.

Not one in a hundred thousand Russian soldiers had ever seen a British Tommy. The film showed these soldiers of the Czar precisely what their British allies look like, and gave them a full realization of his training, equipment and work.

The new British film of the battle of the Somme is also to be displayed to the Russian army. Then the Russian troops will know more about the actual fighting in France. Preparations are being made, too, for a film of the Russian army, which will be displayed to British troops in England and in France.

It is a curious thing how little many of the allied soldiers know about the troops of other nationalities who are fighting the same fight. The allies are drawn up in a huge circle around Europe, the Russians on the north and east, the Italians on the south, and the British and French on the west. They all, except the Italians, know much of their German opponents, but little of one another. The French have some idea of the Russians, for there are now a considerable number of them with the French army in France, although there are still hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who have not laid eyes on them. Very few British soldiers have ever seen a Russian. The Italians know nought of the appearance of scarcely any of their allies, except, of course, the Italians fighting at Saloniki with the British and French. There are, however, comparatively few Italian troops there. The Russians have seen nothing of either British, French or Italians except the few British who are handling armored motor cars in Russia.

By the use of the cinema, this condition is being changed. The display of the film "Britain Prepared" has shown the Russian army the British soldier in training. The Somme film will show him in action. The showing of the film has proved a wonderful success. It has visibly brought the two armies closer together. The Russian army, officers and men, showed great enthusiasm for England and England's troops, and their confidence in the ultimate success of the allies was strengthened.

In another way the same thing is being done. The British army is sending postal card greetings to the Russians by hundreds of thousands. The cards show types of British soldiers in full dress uniforms—red coats, beaver hats and all—and they are being distributed throughout the Russian army. On each card there is an inscription in Russian and in English, as follows:

"Forward, comrades! Forward, friends! Let us struggle on undaunted—struggle on till death in the name of Christ and Truth."

"From your friend, soldier of the Third Division."

"Christ is Risen!"

The cards have made a strong appeal to the Russian troops and plans are in the making for their return. The 9th Russian Division, for instance, will send greetings to the 9th British.

Throughout his tour of the Russian front the British officer in charge

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY —

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Middlesbrough, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"The nurses are spoiling me," she went on, "and the doctors, I'm sure they wonder why at all I am here, instead of with the other poor people. It was you, sir?"

"Yes, it was I."

The kitten which he had been holding loosely, suddenly sprang and alighted on the bed. Purring gently, it stood surveying the mass of bandages on the pillow.

"Pretty thing" said the woman. "It came in with you, sir. It belongs to the hospital."

"It is going to belong to me," he said. "It is nobody's kitten. It used to belong to a child who died here." "I should like it," said the woman. "I once had a child, a little girl. She had a little kitten—not pretty like this. She loved it. I am very glad my little girl is dead."

He did not know what to say. He sat down on the chair the nurse had set for him and racked his brain for something that would meet the plain statement he had just heard, but could find nothing.

"When I leave this, sir," said the woman, "will you help me to get away quietly? You know what I said to you last night. There was some one there in the crowd—a voice speaking. He must not know I am here; he must not see me. Oh, sir, you were good to put me in here alone."

Her hand, damp with the sweat of terror, reached out and touched his slender brown hand with the pointed sensitive fingers that had begun to stroke the kitten. She had a hard hand—the hand of a working woman. It trembled for very weakness as it clutched his hand.

Again he had the pitying thought. Poor soul! When she arose and went forth from her sick bed she would be effectually disguised. There would be little traces remaining of the consciousness of her face. The glass and the flit had done their work as effectively, if less clearly, than a sword. She would be terribly disfigured, he feared.

Again he was oppressed with an immense pity for her. He who, though he did not know it, had never yet had a passion for a woman, was chivalrous to all women, perhaps by reason of that very fact.

"Be quiet," he said, "and get well. Perhaps you will not need to go out in the world. Something will be found for you."

"There isn't a convent anywhere about?" she asked. "I'm a fine worker. Never was afraid of work in my life. It would be the best place for me. And there are many things I can do: needlework and cooking, and housework of all kinds."

"Be quiet," he said again authoritatively. "A place will be found for you. I will come to see you again. You must not fret. Trust me."

"Sure I will, sir. God reward you! Tell the nurses to keep me quiet. I do tremble when I hear a man's voice in the house speaking—thinking it might be him. I've suffered a deal. I have indeed, sir. If there was no other way to keep out of his sight I'd be making a hole in the water."

"Hush!" said the Squire, with a kind sternness. "You must not say such things. I will come again. When you are better I shall have a plan for you. We will talk about it. Now, good-bye. You must not over-excite yourself."

He patted the woman's hand kindly. He left the kitten by her side and told the nurse who let him out that when Mrs. Bartlett was ready to leave the hospital she would take the kitten with her. He did not know how his manner to the nurse put an aegis of protection over the kitten as well as the woman.

As he went away he was thinking of the shock it would be to his poor protégé when first she beheld her new face in the glass. It was like him to think of such a thing and to grieve for it.

### When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acta Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Bare Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine" but used in successful Physiologists for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 5¢ per Bottle. Murine Eye Medicine in 2¢ Leptis Tubes, 25¢ 50¢. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U. 1141

### CHAPTER III.—THE REFUGEE.

Margaret South and her wild ways were something of a scandal to the quiet country-people, who said that she was more like a boy than a girl. She rode astride; she walked with a long, swinging motion like a boy's; she dressed in tailor-maids; she smoked cigarettes. All the same, he would have been a harsh critic who did not find her a very pleasant thing to look upon of an October morning when the light frosts were on the grass, when she went out cubbing almost before the sun was up, returning home to breakfast through a fairy-land of blue and scarlet and all the shades of tawny, russet and gold.

There was a tragedy behind the girl's brave bearing. Everyone knew that Sir Gilbert South was a cruel, overbearing old man. He had been guardian to Margaret's mother, and had somehow prevailed on her to marry him when she was just out of the schoolroom and he a dour man in the fifties. Lady South was still a very pretty, shrinking, refined woman, who dressed much more daintily than the other ladies of her circle. She was understood to be very delicate; with cause, said the gossips, for it was well-known that her husband was cruel to her. Margaret adored her mouth; and Sir Gilbert South was reported to have a certain pride in his brilliant-looking daughter, although they quarrelled violently.

Margaret had a frankness about those quarrels which made the sensitive shiver. Only the sensitive and discerning, like the Squire, discovered that very often the tears lay very near the girl's bravado, that she was audacious in speech where else she must have broken down.

A few days after he returned to Silverthorne, the Squire met with Mrs. De Montmorency on the road.

The lady was one of his few antagonists among women. She was a young-looking, tall woman, who had preserved her figure, and when she wore a veil might have passed for nearly as young as her own daughters.

Mrs. De Montmorency had a censorious tongue and a sharp eye. She had as much news to tell the Squire as though he had been absent from Silverthorne months rather than days. He squirmed under some of the information she poured into his ears. Sometimes he laughed; Mrs. De Montmorency's malice was occasionally joyful, and then she was least malicious.

Now a frown came to his brow as she lit on to the subject of the Souths.

"I've kept my bonheur to the last," she said, "but perhaps you know it already, as Margaret and Mr. Strangways are such friends. We are immensely excited about it. It seems that Sir Gilbert has been a bit more impossible than usual. There are really shocking tales of his treatment of Lady South and Margaret. They say that Margaret has taken to wearing her hair in that odd way, very old-fashioned and unbecoming, I think it, dropping forward on her temples like that to hide—"

"Oh, no, no, Mrs. De Montmorency!" said the Squire. "Please don't. I hope it is not true. It would be too dreadful."

"Better ask Margaret, or get Mr. Strangways to ask her," said Mrs. De Montmorency, rather enjoying the effect of her communication.

He went as near as he could to being rude to a woman in the little sound he made expressive of an inward disgust. His blue eyes, which had a dreamy look usually, for a second flashed something of the steel-blue of a blade. Mrs. De Montmorency did not understand these danger signals if she saw them. She had been accustomed for so long to button-hole the Squire with impunity that she had forgotten to look for signs of restlessness in him.

"An old lover of Lady South's has

appeared on the scene," she said in a whisper which she tried to make sprightly. "Of course, I never listen to gossip. Still, when this gentleman—Mr. Langton, he calls himself, I believe—settles down here at the inn, when Lady South and he are constantly to be met with promenading the country roads, in such close conversation that they see no one they meet—"

"My dear Mrs. Montmorency," said the Squire, and his voice was very cold. "People cannot have very much to hide if they meet on the public roads and if this gentleman puts up at the inn. It is a cock-and-bull story, quite unworthy of your invention."

Mrs. De Montmorency became a little red. It had pierced even through her self-satisfaction that the Squire was displeased and was positively out of temper with her, so much as to show it. Someone had said of Mr. Meyrick that when he died manners would die with him.

She was suddenly angry and forgot her discretion. She had every wish to stand well with the Squire of Silverdale; but her sharp tongue went with a temper which was not easily controlled.

"As Betty Ellison says," she said with hard emphasis, "it is all very fine for Lady South to wear that air

of a martyr, and for Margaret to treat her in that absurd way, as though she were the mother and Lady South the daughter; but—no woman is done with life who wears such pretty things as Lady South does. You don't know anything about it, being a man, but her grey's and whites and lavenders cost more than other women's colors. She wears petticoats trimmed with real lace, and silk stockings. Wicked extravagance, I call it. Think of all the good that could be done with the price of one of Lady South's frocks! And she by way of being so *plus*, too!"

(To Be Continued.)

### Britain Favors Daylight Saving

The London Times prints a forecast of the report of the committee which has investigated the results of last year's daylight saving. It says the evidence taken shows that opinion overwhelmingly favors making the plan general in 1917. There is almost a consensus among the interests which had the most difficulties because of the setting of the clocks ahead that the disadvantages vanished in practice and that those that remained were far outweighed by the advantages obtained. The Times says it is virtually certain that the daylight-saving plan will be renewed in 1917, but that it is likely to begin some time in April instead of May 21.

### The Ravages of War

Some facts communicated by Mr. Hayes Fisher, afford striking proof of the toll that the war is inking upon Great Britain. There are already in the care of the state 50,000 widows and 100,000 orphans. There are over 70,000 disabled soldiers. Last September 22,000 men were drawing temporary allowances, but these were being gradually thinned and placed on the pension list. Mr. Arthur Henderson, a new minister of pensions, believes disability pensions alone would necessitate an expenditure of \$75,000,000 per annum. The case of men entering the army suffering from tuberculosis which developed to incapacity were rather numerous, but provision was being made for them.

### Newspapers Suspected in Egypt

Shippers of goods to Egypt have been cautioned by one of the Egyptian railway companies not to use newspapers or magazines as packing material since at times the censorship suspects an ulterior motive when uncensored printed matter enters beligerent lands.

### What the War Means

#### A Calamity for the Dominion if the Enemy Should Win

The following letter written to the Mail and Empire by a citizen of Seaforth, who has given the matter careful study, is worthy of reproduction. Few people have realized what the present war means. Few will even allow themselves to believe that Germany deliberately went to war to conquer the world. It is a lesson the world will have to learn if liberty is to remain to the smaller nations.

Sir—I have never seen it very clearly stated what would happen. I have been trying to figure what it would mean to the inhabitants of the British possessions in North America, and think it would be something like this.

The British flag would be hauled down and replaced by the German.

The whole of the British possessions would be declared to be the property of Germany.

The individual owners of part of the territories, whether on the farm, in the towns or villages, would be ordered to vacate their holding to make way for Germans.

All the personal chattels, goods and effects of such owners would be confiscated by the German government.

Of course, the Dominion and provincial governments would be swept out of existence, and German government officials installed.

All the government arsenals, dockyards, railways, canals and other public works would be taken possession of by the Germans.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, all other railways and public works would be run by the Germans and the shareholders would lose all their investments in shares and stock in these enterprises.

The telephone lines, the telegraph lines, the Hydro Electric lines, fire and life insurance companies would follow suit.

The moneys in the banks would also be confiscated and their bills put into the furnace to be followed later on by the bills of a Deutsche bank. It would not make a bit of difference whether one had \$5 or \$10,000 on deposit in a bank, not one cent could be got. Bank stocks would be wiped out of existence, and the only man who would benefit would be the man who was a debtor to a bank.—Seaford, Ontario, Mail and Empire.

### Harrowing Deportation Scenes Depicted

#### German Savagery at Its Worst in Belgium

An American eye-witness of the fiendish methods employed by German officers in deporting Belgians and French from Belgium and France gives news of a profoundly stirring character. "Unless Germany," he says, "can be induced to abandon her present policy, between two and three hundred thousand Belgians will be deported. I saw one long train of cattle trucks loaded with prospective deportees. Many had resisted, only to feel the German bayonet. Women and children had fought for their menfolk with desperate fierceness—clothes tattered, eyes streaming, voices screaming and shouting until hoarse. When the train had been loaded the women and children standing about in the huge crowd suddenly ran on the line in front of the locomotives, threw themselves on the rails, and clung there, shutting their eyes and uttering loud lamentations. Detachments of soldiers pried them loose with bayonets, and forced them clear of the track, when the train moved off towards the German frontier. Another distressing feature of the situation in Belgium arises from the forcible importation of Frenchmen from the provinces of France occupied by Germany. It appears that the policy of the German government is to work the Belgians in Germany and work the Frenchmen in Belgium. Many of them decline to work, declaring, like the Belgians, it is intolerable they should be forced to support a Teutonic war against their own country. In one case some thirty-five Frenchmen, for refusing to work, were tied to trees for twenty-four hours and more. This punishment failed to break their will, and at last they were released.

### Satisfactory to Her

Pat: I greatly disapprove of that young Smithson, and one particular reason is his lack of industry in his calling.

Daughter: His calling? Why, papa, he calls seven evenings in the week.—Tit-Bits.

Doctor (examining recruit): And do you always stutter like that?

Recruit: N-n-no, sir. Only when I t-t-talk.

## Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime  
and you will arise feeling  
Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alternative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognized modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city, send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors.—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

**Dr. Cassell's Tablets**  
Britain's Greatest Remedy

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Small sample and postage, 5 cents.

Large sample and postage, 10 cents.



Order a  
**Verity Gang or  
 Sulky Plow**  
 for your spring work

Built Strong  
 Built to do the hardest work  
 Samples on our floor

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.

— AGENTS —  
 DIDSBURY, —o— ALBERTA

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

HEAR THE FAMOUS

**Eckhardt**  
 Swiss Bell Ringers  
 Friday, Feb. 9th

Admission 75c, 50c and 25c

Submarine Pictures

FEBRUARY 12th  
 Admission 50c and 25c

SPECIAL

Battle of the Somme  
 FEBRUARY 28th

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Hyndman, and Mrs. Cooper will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

R. V. Owen's sale was postponed last week on account of the cold weather. The sale is being held today, Thursday.

The many friends of Mr. J. M. Reed will be sorry to learn that he has been confined to the house for some days with a bad attack of rheumatism and heart trouble.

A letter has been received within the last few days from Capt. G. M. Reed, C.A.M.C., stating

that he was then on his way to Salonika.

A very successful thimble tea was held at Mrs. J. C. Riner's residence last week when six dozen bandages for the Red Cross were made in a short time.

Mr. Thos. Wrigglesworth of Shannovan, Sask., is visiting with his parents here. Since returning to Didsbury he has enlisted in Capt. Garden's Company of the new Railway Construction Battalion at Calgary.

The attention of the ratepayers of Westerdale Municipality is called to the financial statement of their municipality which is published on page 5 of this issue of the Pioneer. The statement according to divisions will be of special interest.

Will Payne who was well known in the west and who joined one of the Overseas regiments has been severely wounded in the hip and is now lying in one of the French hospitals according to a letter received by Mrs. O. R. Swing from Mrs. Payne.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Lapp left on Tuesday for the U. S. where they will reside for the future. The district is much the poorer for their departure. Mr. Lapp having become one of our best dairy farmers since coming to this district. Their many friends will wish them good luck and God speed.

After the extremely cold weather of last week when the thermometer ranged from 30 to 48 degrees below zero for some days on Sunday night the Chinook struck Didsbury and the temperature rose to 60 degrees above. A rather sudden change. The weather man certainly is giving

us a fine choice of weather this winter.

Haag & Lapp's sale held on January 25th was a great success, over \$7,000 being realized. G. B. Sexsmith was the auctioneer. Very many complimentary comments have been heard on the way that the stock had been kept and on their fine appearance on the day of the sale. Mr. Lapp has set an example that should be followed out by others in the care of stock, which as this sale showed plainly, pays well.

A double sale of the butcher business conducted by Adams & Huntington took place on Monday. Mr. Norman Weicker took over the business from the former proprietors on Monday morning and on Monday evening completed a deal with Mr. N. A. Cook, formerly of Acme, for the business. Mr. Cook is an experienced butcher and comes well recommended. His intention is to give the best service possible to the public and requests a share of their patronage.

FOR SALE CHEAP

About 27 yards of good linoleum, all in one piece; 2 practically new stoves, 1 range and 1 heater; also several other pieces of Household Furniture can be seen this week at rooms of Jack Adams, Leusler Block, over market. After February 10th, inquire of J. McGhee, JACK ADAMS.

MacDonald—Hardy

The marriage of Miss Ellen Agnes Hardy to Mr. Frank MacDonald, both of Didsbury, took place at the manse on January 24th, 1917 at 5:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Marshall performed the ceremony in the presence of a few near relatives of the bride. Miss Edith Hardy, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Roy McNaughton supported the groom.

The bridal party went to the hotel where a sumptuous supper was enjoyed, after which the happy couple left on the 6:45 train for Calgary, where they will reside.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.  
 Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,  
 Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
 Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.  
 S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
 Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120  
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Graduate University of Manitoba  
 Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.  
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 DIDSBUZY, — ALBERTA

# “GROCERIES!”

# “GROCERIES!”

Quality, Service, Low Prices, Cleanliness, the motto of our Grocery Store  
 IF OUR MOTTO APPEALS TO YOU GIVE US A CALL

In about six weeks time our entire attention will be devoted to the Grocery Business. In the meantime, although cramped for room we are here with the prices, and can supply you with all the staple and fancy groceries required by our high class trade.

We beg to submit for your guidance and consideration the following list of prices:

These Prices Take Effect on Thursday, February 8th and Lasts Until Wednesday, February 14th

## A Big Flour Special

We have in stock 100 SACKS OF MODEL FLOUR which sells at \$4.75 per 100 lbs. We are placing this flour on Sale at \$4.60 per 100 lbs., or in 500 lb. lots at \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

### A Bargain in Apples

Wrapped Apples, per box — \$1.75  
 Blue Ribbon Tea, 2 1-2 lbs. for — 90c

### Wheatlets

6 lb. bag — — — 35c  
 40 lbs. Rolled Oats, — — \$1.75  
 80 " " " — \$3.50  
 4 pkgs. Corn Flakes — — 25c  
 20 lbs. sugar — — — \$1.80  
 4 lbs. Brown Beans — — 25c  
 4 1-2 lbs. Rice — — 25c  
 2 lbs. Tapioca — — — 25c  
 2 lbs. Sago — — — 25c  
 4 boxes Corn Starch — — 35c  
 2 pkgs. Quick Custard — — 25c

### Vinegar, Etc.

1-2 Gal. Stone Jar — — — 40c  
 Punch Sauce, reg 25c, on sale 2 for 25c  
 2 Bottles Wos. Sauce — — — 25c

### Fish, Etc.

Red Salmon, 1-2 lb. tins, 2 for — 25c  
 Lake Huron Herrings, salted, pail \$1.50

### Brooms,

Extra value, on sale at — — — 35c  
 Soda Biscuits, in bulk, per lb. — 13c

### Soaps

Toilet Soap, 6 for — — — 25c  
 Hard Water Soap, 5 for — — — 25c  
 Golden West Soap, 12 for — — — 45c  
 Royal Crown Soap, 12 for — — — 45c  
 Polly Prim Cleanser, on sale, 5 for 25c

### Tobaccos

11 plugs, Brier — — — 81.00  
 11 plugs Prince Wales — — — \$1.00  
 2 Plugs Bat — — — 25  
 Old Kentucky, per plug — — 10c  
 Stag, 3 for — — — 25c  
 Pay Roll, 3 for — — — 25c  
 Shamrock, 3 for — — — 25c  
 Senator, 1-2 lb. — — — 50c  
 Old Chum, 1-2 lb. — — — 55c  
 Forest and Stream, 3 for — — — 25c  
 Velvet, per tin — — — 15c  
 Tuxedo, 2 for — — — 35c  
 Prince Albert, tin — — — 20c  
 Royal Mint, 1-2 lb. tin — — — 50c

### Smoked Meats

Pea Meal Backs — — — 30c  
 Side Bacon — — — 30c  
 Rolled Shoulder — — — 25c  
 Bologna, per lb. — — — 15c  
 Pork Sausage, 2 lbs. — — — 35c  
 Wieners, per lb. — — — 20c

### Honey, Jam, Syrup, Etc.

Pure Honey, glass jar, 2 1-2 lb. tin — — — 25c  
 5 lb. tin — — — 60c  
 Pure Fruit Jam, per tin — — — \$1.10  
 2 Bottles Extracts for — — — 25c  
 Tuxedo Coffee — — — 45c  
 Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs. for — — — \$1.00  
 Molasses, 5 lbs. — — — 40c  
 Syrup, 5 lbs. — — — 50c  
 Syrup, 10 lbs. — — — 90c  
 Syrup, 20 lbs. — — — 81.75  
 Gallon Apples, 3 cans — — — \$1.00

Our last weeks Dry Goods advertisement holds good until February 15th. Watch next week's paper for more bargains in Dry Goods and Shoes

**WILLIAMS & LITTLE, DIDSBURY**

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The Store That Satisfies

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